

THE MONITOR NEWS

VOL. 1

MONITOR, ALBERTA, FRIDAY MARCH 3 1916

NO. 14

The Pioneer Store

Leap Year Guessing Contest

Is Now On

Goods to the Value of \$15.00

Will Be Given FREE

How to Guess

A jar is filled with money and placed in a conspicuous place in The Pioneer Store. For every \$1 cash purchase you are entitled to one guess of how much money is in the jar. The person guessing the first correct or nearest correct amount of money in the jar gets \$15.00 worth of goods free. These goods include anything in the store.

This Contest will run until the 14th of March, when a new one will be put on.

Relatives and clerks are not allowed to guess in this contest.

British Canadian Canned Goods are Selling at Same Prices as Usual.

Just Arrived another car of

B. C. Sugar

We have in a new shipment of the Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes

A. J. Deadmarsh

The Pioneer Merchant

Red Cross Day a Success

The luncheon given on Tuesday by the ladies of Monitor was a complete success. From 1 to 6 p. m. they were kept busy serving those who took in the affair and everything was sold out, in fact the ladies could have sold double the quantity of cake, pie, ice cream and bread that they had on hand. The sum of \$43.70 was taken in during the afternoon and they were well pleased with their efforts. This money will go to the Red Cross Fund.

The ladies in town who were in charge wish to thank all those who helped with donations of any kind and greatly appreciated the kindness of those from the country district.

Big Battle Near Verdun Forts Still Continues

Attack after attack made on French lines following a terrific bombardment for several days. French guns reply to Germans shell for shell, casualties on both sides have been very great.

Paris, Mar. 3.—That the situation around Verdun is now well in hand and considered quite satisfactory from the French point of view is freely stated by the military experts. Both sides are profiting by the period of comparative calm to bring up fresh forces and supplies of ammunition. While it is realized that the Germans have not yet reached the limit of their offensive resources, it is said that any fresh onslaught on their part is awaited by the French with supreme confidence in their ability to hurl it back.

12 Liners Near The War Zone

New York, March 1.—The schedule opening of the new submarine campaign of the Teutonic powers which was set for today, finds twelve big liners in or near the war zone, in which the Austrian and German undersea boats are operating.

None of these vessels are believed to be armed.

Washington, Mar. 2.—Administration officials today anxiously awaited the results of the Teutonic submarine campaign announced to begin last night.

Pertinent and Impertinent

A Boston Judge has ruled that when a man lends his wife money it belongs to her. We know it judge, we know it.

All the world's a stage, but only a few performers get the spotlight.

Preparedness is also having some small change in your pocket when the church collection plate is passed.

A newspaper states that the grip is most severe with persons who work hardest. Hand that one to your boss when he asks you about your absence.

Village Council Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Village Council was held on Wednesday evening, all the Councilors being present.

Tenders are being called for a jail building 16x20 with a steel cell, and it will be built right away.

The By-Law regulating draying was amended to read that dray license be \$40.00 yearly, and that only resident ratepayers be allowed to procure a license.

Several communications were read and discussed.

The Council intend enforcing the payment on, all taxes that are in arrears.

The finances of the village are in good shape at present.

U. F. A.

There will be a meeting of Railroad Bend and Gregerson districts for the purpose of forming a U. F. A. between the two districts and so make a strong union. This meeting is called for 2 o'clock on Saturday March 11th at Sounding Lake School House on Sec. 11-35 4.

Sunday Services

March 3rd, 1916

Stonewall 11 a.m.
Ione 3 p.m.
Monitor 7:30 p.m.
Monitor Sunday School 2:30
REV. J. L. WRIGHT

Weather Forecast

From all appearances at 11 o'clock today, it looks as if we would have a snow storm before night. So be prepared.

Today's Market Report

Wheat—No. 1 Northern 84
Wheat—No. 2 Northern 81
Wheat—No. 3 Northern 79
Flax 1.83
Oats No. 2 C. W. 28

Oxen For Sale

Four Oxen for sale, or will trade for horses. These oxen are the best that can be procured.

I. Rittenhouse. Sec 1-34-4

For Sale

27 head of good work horses for sale, including several mares in foal. These horses are all well broken for farm work. Will sell on easy terms. W.F. Moorhead. North Slope Ranch. Sec. 18-33-3.

Strayed

One Roan Gelding white legs and face. One Bay Gelding stripe on face. Both branded G on right hip. One Bay Gelding branded W on shoulder. Horses weigh 1200 lbs each and had halters on. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. W. Vanluven Sec. 24-32-2-4. Loverna P.O. Sask.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders wanted by the Council of the Village of Monitor, for the erection of a building for jail purposes. Also a steel cell. For full particulars apply to W.S. McCulloch Sec. Treas.

Millinery Opening

Misses Gehrke will have their millinery opening on March 25th in the building north of the hotel. All the latest Spring Styles. Complete Stock. Reasonable Prices.

Town Council

REV. H. T. EGEDALH
COUNCILLORS
E. B. Purdy W. H. Olson
W. S. McCulloch, Sec.-Treas.

Board of Trade

W. S. McCulloch, Pres. J. Hayes, Sec

United Lutheran Church

REV. H. T. EGEDALH, M.A.
PASTOR
Services on Sunday, March the 12th at Rev. H. T. Egedahl's place, at 11 o'clock.

W. G. MacKENZIE

Barister, Solicitor Notary Public
Money to Loan MONITOR ALBERTA

Notary Public Conveyancing
W. S. McCULLOCH
Real Estate
Money to Loan Insurance
Monitor, Alberta

L. O. L. No. 2553

Meets on the second Tuesday in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.
MACK MACDONALD. H. McMorris,
W. M. R. S.

Transient Ads.

Wanted

Cattle wanted to range for the summer months. Length of season, May 15th, to November, 15th. For further particulars apply to C. BLACKLEY
Sec. 36-32-4 Monitor.

Strayed

1 Brown Mare, weight about 1150 6 yrs. old, white stripe on face, left hind foot white, branded R on right hip.
1 Bay Stud Colt, rising 2 1/2 years, no brands, scar on right hind leg. \$10.00 Reward.

W. K. BOWERMAN
Wilhelmina, P. O.

For Sale

1 Grade Shire Gelding, 7 years old, weight about 1500 lbs. Excellent worker, absolutely sound, true as steel. Price \$225.00. Also, one Grey Gelding, eight years, weight 1350, one deformed leg, good true worker. Price \$100.00. Will sell or trade for young cattle.

THOS. H. NOAD
W. 12 Sec. 24-33-4 Monitor

For Sale or Trade

Two Cows for sale or would trade for oxen. Apply to S. J. REED, Monitor

Farm For Sale

The S. W. 14 of 25-35-4, w. 4th, 90 acres of breaking, 50 acres new breaking ready for crop, rest of land in stubble. House, 2 wells, stable, \$500 cash, balance arranged to suit. This is 5 miles from town and 2 miles from school.

SAM SENKO, Monitor.

Notice

Public Notice is hereby given that all taxes for R. M. of Stewart No. 302 not already paid are now in arrears and MUST BE PAID FORTHWITH. Otherwise I will be forced to make seizures.
W. C. HUSTON
Secy. Treas.

House To Let

Furnished house to let with good cement cellar also a fine well.
Apply to Sam English

The Monitor News

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Subscription Rates
Canada \$1.00 per year. Foreign \$1.50
per year in advance.

Advertising Rates
For Sale, Lost and Strayed—Not
exceeding one inch space, 50c for first
insertion, or 3 for \$1.00.

Transient advertisements—50 cents
per inch, in advance.

All changes of advertisements must
reach this office by Tuesday noon.

W. H. MILLER,
Editor and Manager.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY the 25th, 1916

It has been said around town that the "News" is killing the dancing here in Monitor and that there will not be many more held. Well, all we can say is, that if the sample shown a week ago Monday, is called dancing the sooner it is killed the better. The big draw back to the attendance here in Monitor at dances has been the continual Rag, Rag, of nearly every number and the majority of the lovers of good sensible dancing have quit going just on account of this thing.

There has been quite a stir made at Ottawa over the money made by those who have the contracts for making shells and ammunition. The company in which the Hon. Mr. Graham is a shareholder have been making over 74 per cent. and he says that his company is not to blame for these profits as the prices were set by the Munition Commission and if any one is to blame for the big profits it is the Commissioners. Some people are lucky and thus have riches thrust upon them.

The recent increase in taxation on imports will come a bit hard on the people of the west. Especially so on apples, which goodness knows are plenty high enough without any increase, for the growers of British Columbia will surely take advantage of the increase in duty and raise their price accordingly.

The recent air attack on the coast of Kent narrowly missed a rich harvest of Iron Crosses by the aviators. Four bombs fell close to a girls' school. Of course it's hard to hit these strategic points from a great height, but to come so near a triumph and fail must be a great disappointment.

Newspapers which printed yesterday on a news page the story of the indictment of a German consul from an alleged attempt to organize a military expedition against Canada, and on the editorial page the opinion that such stories were to absurd to be worth consideration, somewhat overdid their optimism.

The department of the interior at Ottawa has issued an atlas of Canada which is a credit to the department. The information presented in the atlas is not geographical only, it covers the natural resources of the country, its railways, canals, sailing routes, lighthouses, industries, etc., all of which are illustrated with diagrams, so that the information sought can be seen at a glance.

There are many men in this town who are eligible for enlistment, young men, unmarried, who would make good soldiers who have not enlisted.

Note and Comment

A member of one of the Canadian regiments is thinking of retiring after having received eighty wounds, while in action. It seems like a wise thought, if he stays in the trenches he might get hurt some day.

It is clear now the long diplomatic duel between the German and United States governments over the Lusitania case and similar acts of German submarine warfare has ended in a victory for the Germans. Washington has backed down.

The Hun government has considerably put some sugar in to the draught prepared for President Wilson, but it is still a bitter draught that he is expected to swallow. That he has, however, decided to swallow it appears from the Washington despatches.

The world do move. It took Germany and the United States only nine months to arrive exactly where they started in the Lusitania controversy.

During the month of January the average daily enlistments in Canada was 1,000.

An oil-driven harvester that is being tried out in Australia, cuts about sixty acres of wheat a day.

A counter-irritant—the woman who doesn't know what she wants, but insists on asking for it.

The pro-German copperheads in this country enjoy protection, partly to our spirit of tolerance, but in a greater degree to the cowardice of politicians.

England fighting for existence in a war forced on her and accepted a lesser evil than national dishonor, realizes that her pacifists came near to being her undoing. Hence the bitter parody ringing through the land today. "Hark the Norman Angells Sing, Glory to Our Kaiser King."

The Suffragist plan to bombard hostile congressmen with poems, outdoes all previous manifestations of woman's inhumanity to man.

Germany's announcement of her intended resumption of submarine piracy means that President Wilson must buy a new typewriter ribbon and get busy for another great diplomatic duel.

Italy's prohibition of all trade with Germany looks like a chip on the shoulder.

Colonel Roosevelt has just published a book entitled, "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," probably the beginning of a flood of campaign literature.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the great English Suffragist is speaking in the East this month, in aid of the Serbian Relief Fund. No doubt but what Emmeline will, after the war, work harder than ever for equal suffrage for her sex.

The British minister of munitions announces that 116 additional establishments have been taken over by the government, bringing the total controlled munition establishments in Britain up to 2834.

Geo. Avery

General Blacksmithing

Repair Work Neatly Done

All Sizes Neverslip
Shoes put on at
\$3.00 a Set

All Work Guaranteed.

Star Restaurant

Charlie Yee, Prop.

Board and Rooms

Meals at all Hours

Fruit, Cigars and
Soft Drinks

The MeatMarket

We have a selection of the
choicest

Beef, Pork, Mutton and
Sausages

Empire Hams and Bacon,
Swifts Lard

Fresh Fish arrives from the
Coast Weekly.

Highest Price Paid for Hides

Monitor Meat Market
F. Kuhnle, Prop.

What's The Use of Hauling Water?

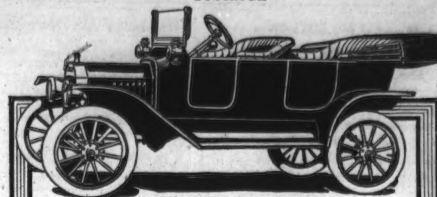
When you have got to have a well bored sooner or later and why not have it done NOW and save all this inconvenience of hauling water in the winter time.

Fred Lyons
Well Borer

Monitor : : : Alberta.

MONITOR GARAGE

Repairs - Oils - Greases - Good Year Tires STORAGE



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car

Price \$600

F. O. B. MONITOR, ALBERTA

We will have a Touring Car
1916 Model T for your inspection at our Garage and will be glad to Demonstrate at any time. Let us show you what a Ford will do.

MONITOR GARAGE

**The Monitor News Job Dept.**

IF ITS ANY KIND OF PRINTING
WE CAN DO IT

At Home Cards
Bills of Fare
Ball Programs
Bill Heads
Blotters
Booklets
By-Laws
Envelopes
Letter Heads
Milk Tickets
Collecting Notices
Pamphlets
Posters
Receipts
Wedding Stationery

Artistic Job Printing our Specialty.

B. R. CRAMER

Auctioneer

I have several sales ahead and if you are figuring on having a sale this winter now is the time to book it.

P. O. BOX 54 or MONITOR NEWS

J. HAMER

HARNESS

Everything that is to be found
in a first class Harness Shop.

Monitor : : : Alberta

ALLIES WILL NOT CONSIDER PEACE UNTIL COMPLETE VICTORY IS WON

PEACE OUTLOOK APPEARS DARKER THAN EVER

One of the Leaders of the Permanent Peace Movement Who Has Made a Study of the Situation Is Convinced That The Germans Are Ready to Quit But Not So The English or The French

Baron Adelsward, ex-minister of finance of Sweden, now a member of the Swedish rigsdag and one of the outstanding figures of the movement in Europe which seeks to pave the way for permanent peace, recently toured the countries at war, conferring with such men as Premier Poincaré in France.

"I regret to say that the outlook appears darker during recent months than at any time since the war began," said Baron Adelsward. "I do not believe there is the slightest chance of peace at the present time or in the near future."

"In England," he continued, "I found among officials and the people at large that they would not make peace just beginning. They recognize now that they were not ready for war at the outset and lacked men and munitions, but now it is too late to hold of the whole people that the war is a tremendously serious question, and they feel they are only now beginning an effort adequate to the huge task before them. So that it is useless to talk peace to them when they are firmly convinced they are just beginning the war."

"In France there is indignation at the mere mention of peace, and the whole country is united in the policy of carrying on the war with the most energy."

"But in Germany there is undoubtedly a very strong public sentiment for ending the war. I have made four trips through Germany since the war began, and have observed the gradual growth of feeling that the war should end. This was most marked during my last visit, and extended to all classes, men and women exclaiming: 'My God! Who would have thought this terrible war would last so long?'"

"The statement of the German chancellor that any effort by Germany's enemies appears to be designed to calm the public feeling in Germany in showing that the government is ready for peace, but cannot realize it through the opposition of the allies."

"There is, too, a significant and rather ominous attitude among the German people of being ready to criticize men in high places—even the highest. Such a thing would not have been thought of a short time ago, but now it is general."

"For instance, men who direct large forces of employees were recently discussing the serious conditions arising from the war," said one. "The responsible ones will be punished, said one. 'But the responsible, and will be, too, be punished.' 'Yes, I mean him, too, he is the one,' was the reply."

"And this is very typical of the way the ordinary people are talking, and it is a condition which might have the gravest consequences. And yet," Baron Adelsward added, "it is a mistake to think that Germany is exhausted and will be forced to peace through sheer exhaustion. She has many resources still, and can fight for a long time."

Baron Adelsward visited Adelsward, the great military rendezvous of England, also the grand fleet in one of the ports of Scotland, and later conferred with Premier Asquith and other British leaders.

"The British fleet in reality has three points of concentration," he said, "and we visited the main point, where most of the great battleships are gathered. It is a most impressive

sight, not only of strength, but of alert readiness."

"Turning to the question of permanent peace, Baron Adelsward said:

"It should be understood we have no concern in seeing to it that the war is ended. That, of course, is highly desirable, but it has nothing to do with our government's policy. Our government is firmly determined to deal with the question of peace in their own way, but our aim of an enduring peace is the same whether the war lasts one year or ten years—we must prepare the way, study the practical methods, and most of all, prevent another such as the present."

"I have met some discouragement and opposition from some of the allied governments, on the theory that we were urging a premature peace, and in the case, and in talks I have had with some of the leading officials I have shown them that our movement is in truth seeking the same end that the allied forces fighting in the trenches are seeking—an honorable peace which will be lasting and will be a guarantee of security to them and to the whole world."

"The real and practical step to be taken to insure world peace," Baron Adelsward was asked.

"The most practical means, it seems to me," he said, "is to make a reality of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, giving it an actual force in the regulation of international affairs. It is a great deal that all civilized governments have already agreed to it in principle. But it remains to give this principle the fullness of a practical, working, judicial and a real world court, actually in session, with international jurists representing the various countries actually in attendance, considering and settling all international litigation with the same systematic regularity and finality that state courts decide their cases, and with branches taking as active part in conciliating and mediating national disputes, so that nations will come to measure up to the same high standard of competence and prepared to act with authority and finality."

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"The sentiment of the Swedish people is one of absolute neutrality. Strictly there are groups, and this has created the impression that Sweden is favorable to the Central powers and opposed to the allies. But what is not true is that Sweden as a whole and without regard to groups or factions. So that when Mr. Miquel asked me to take the situation of Sweden as to individuals or groups, but Sweden as a whole—I was absolutely certain that Sweden was absolutely neutral, and that the impression of her favoring the Central Powers was unjustified by the facts."

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How Russians Fought In The Mountains

Men Marched Shoulder High Through Snow, Firing Rifles as They Went

Difficulties experienced by the Russians in the Caucasus are described in an officer's narrative received at Petrograd:

"For weeks," said the narrator, "our column at the summit of a mountain, 11,000 feet high, east of Erzerum, was exposed to blizzards, which buried shelters fifteen feet under drifts, and blew huts to pieces. Our position was most critical when at length we were ordered to march. A hurricane of furious proportions was raging when we began to descend the snow-clad precipices. The men marched in single file and forced their way through the drifts, the snow, and their rifles to guide them behind them. Uniforms became sheets of ice, and masks of ice covered our faces. Guns were lowered on ropes, but not a man was lost. We had our reward in the panic which our unexpected appearance produced among the Turks."

WAR LOSS NOW NEAR THE 15,000,000 MARK

Total Killed in World's Struggle Is 2,990,000; Wounded, 9,830,000

The gross casualties of the war to Jan. 1, 1916, reached the enormous total of 12,820,000.

These figures have been computed from statements of the losses by Great Britain and her allies and estimated in the case of the Teutonic allies.

The number of killed is estimated at one-eighth of the gross casualties and prisoners at one in every seven.

Upon this basis, it is found that the total killed is 1,590,000; Russians, 2,140,000; and wounded 9,830,000.

The estimate of the gross casualties suffered by each nation is: Russia—4,000,000; Germany—4,000,000; Austria-Hungary—2,500,000; France—2,500,000; Great Britain—500,000.

Italy—300,000; Belgium, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey—1,000,000.

Grand total—12,820,000.

In the Balkan war, 1912-13, 350,000 men were killed of the 1,250,000 engaged. In the Russo-Japanese war 500,000 men were killed, and 1,500,000 engaged. There are now at least 21,000,000 men under arms in the different theatres of the war.

Importance of Archangel

Russia's Present Great Port of Entry and Exit

"There has probably never been a more noteworthy expansion in the trade of any particular port in such a short time than has occurred at Archangel during the last year," says the American Commercial Attaché at Petrograd in a report to his government.

"From a comparatively unimportant port about a year ago, dependent chiefly upon its sawmills and fishing fleet for prosperity, Archangel has suddenly become one of the most important ports in the world, rivaling even New York in the number and tonnage of ships arriving and departing."

"At the time of my visit in August about 120 large steamers were in port, and about 500 had arrived since May."

"The immense number of boats and barges also anchored at river and canal navigation, many of them carrying as much as 2,000 tons each; these have been diverted largely from the lower Volga river traffic."

"Larger preparations than ever are being planned to meet the traffic for next spring, and it is hoped that the facilities may then be sufficient to take care, with reasonable promptness, of the enormous business that has developed."

"If Archangel were free from ice during the winter it would be one of the finest ports in the world, since it has sixty to seventy miles of river frontage available for ships drawing up to 23 feet. Moreover, through the magnificent system of inland waterways with which the Volga River is connected, it is possible to ship freight from Archangel by water to nearly all the principal towns of Russia."

"During the spring especially, when there is high water in the rivers and canals, there would seem to be no reason why nearly all the immense amount of cargo that is shipped to be distributed through these interior waterways."

"Archangel has become one of the most important ports for exporting ports of the world; apparently much of the wheat formerly exported from Black Sea ports is shipped to Archangel from here. In August it was said that about 1,000,000 pounds (18,000 short tons) was being shipped, while in 1909 only 200,000 pounds (3,600 to 360,000 short tons) had been shipped since May."

"Two Striking Facts"

Nothing, as a matter of fact, is more striking than the manner in which our export trade has steadily continued to improve throughout a period when the army was continually expanding, and the success with which our sources of labor, and especially that of women, have been tapped is a standing triumph for our industrial organization. Not only so, but the fact that the possibilities in this direction have yet been fully realized—

London Daily Telegraph.

ENEMY TRYING TO CONCEAL REAL WEAKNESS

Frederick Palmer Predicts The Fall of Germany in The Not Distant Future, and Reasons That All Indications Point To Gradual Collapse of The Enemy

(Frederick Palmer in Colliers)

The Prussian system has not yet undergone the final test. In Germany winning with probably 15 million men dead or crippled for life? Is she winning when she does not know how she is going to force her millions of men to continue her offensive when spring comes? Can she win if she must accept the defensive?

While it seems as though we in America know more about Germany than about any of the warring countries, we really know less. The object of every nation in this war has been to let the neutral countries know only what they wanted them to know. In this, too, Germany has excelled. Japan learned her tactics from Germany, and Japanese tactics were the same in the Russo-Japanese war. Japan had fought herself to a standstill at Mukden, but she gave the impression to the whole world that she was capable of further advance and that at Portsmouth she could almost make her own terms in five months after Mukden she had made no provision for another offensive—a secret which she was able to keep. The last blow she had struck had put her on one face in the mud, but her face toward the enemy—thanks also to the German system.

England's new munition factories have only begun to supply shells. The maximum American and Japanese output will not be reached until February or March. With spring the allies will have for the first time a real superiority in guns, men and material, on the fighting line. Germany still has four million fighting men and Austria three million. France must have close to four million, England more than three million and Russia five million, not counting her unorganized reserve. Still the allies will have a superiority equivalent to the British new army.

If Germany is going to continue her offensive where?—she strikes? Can she undertake another offensive against Russia when in May the French cover all the front line and the west with shells and undertake an offensive with five times the artillery of the French? And Loos? If the German, with all his strength, failed to get a knockout in the spring of 1915, can he hope for it in 1916? For he must have a knockout in order to win. At least one of his opponents must be counted out.

Russia, the allies hoped would be the first of all the countries in Europe to submit, has the least reason for doing so. To yield to the German would mean German domination of Europe and the eclipse of Slavdom. This the farseeing Russian leaders realized. They are fighting for racial life. In order to gain a separate peace, Germany would have to evacuate Russia and Poland as well. Though she has made Russia suffer more than she has suffered, she does not mean that she is winning.

To win, Germany must beat the immense host of recruits which she must beat the 1917 class of recruits which in November, France has not yet called to the colors. She must win in some kind of a decisive victory—arms—or lose; must succeed in wearing down the allies' resources and men by overwork and by the allies wearing down hers.

Germany insists that she is winning. She tells her people that she is. But have you ever looked at the German papers for copies of letters by French or British soldiers, or of letters

from her relatives at home, which suggested any thought of yielding? Yet with every batch of German prisoners captured scores of such letters are found in their possession. The German soldiers are showing the strain. Their efficiency is decreasing; that of England and France is increasing. And, make no mistake, those snake lines on the map, indicating German soldiers in the soil of the allies, have been burned into the brain of every Englishman and Frenchman. Suppose that all next spring and summer Germany throws herself against those lines of steel in vain. Suppose that a line of steel is across her path in the last hour of the war in Flanders and in Russia. For if she extends her lines in Serbia and Bulgaria she needs correspondingly more men to keep them intact. But that, instead of being able to take the offensive, she uses her magnificent railroads to rush her troops to the trenches here and there in order to halt the effect of the allies—what will be the effect upon German sentiment? What will be the effect on Japanese sentiment if the Russians had held out for another year and let the Japanese stew in front of their army?

When Lord Kitchener told the ministers of the British cabinet that the war would be long and very arduous, but now they know that he knew what he was talking about. He counted upon winning the last battle, that is the battle that England has always had to win, and usually has won, though we have lost the tables in the American revolution.

She has always started in confidently, only to be beaten at first because she was not ready. But you may be sure the amazing brain trust which governs Germany, which knows how to frame its policy, has a purpose, which will give the world a sign that she is losing.

The one chance that Germany has of winning is the chance that gave Japan victory in the Russo-Japanese war. She may keep her secrets so close, conceal her weapons so well, that she will give the appearance of victory and deceive her enemies into compromise. But if the allies keep on for another eighteen months, and if they hold together, there is no doubt that Germany will be beaten. And if their money lasts! Watch and see if it doesn't.

The allies are not going to let Berlin; they may never enter the Rhine none of them may again enter East Prussia. But it will be Germany that will have to sue for terms because she is in a state of siege.

Even rebellion in India, of which Germany so much desires to change the event. The British hold the sea. They have the superiority in dreadnaughts, and battle cruisers whose guns can smash anything about water. The methods they used in holding down the submarine campaign in the North Sea might also serve in the Mediterranean.

Germany is in the position of a man who strikes for want of air, for want of room. He lunges for breath for his lungs and space for his limbs. He pushes them back to little by little, but still there, dashing his own blood back in his face. He breaks through one door, but he is not out yet. The mental strain of such a struggle as severe as the physical. Next summer, if Russia comes back strong, and Turkey and Bulgaria are tamed, the walls will begin to fall in on the Germans.

German Spy Danger

Officers and Soldiers Warned Not to Discuss Naval or Military Matters

A warning to be on their guard for German spies has been sent out to all officers in Canada by the department of militia in regular orders. It is as follows:

"It is strictly forbidden to disclose to unauthorized persons any information of kind of a decisive victory or disposition of any of the fleets, ships, or war materials of his majesty or any of his majesty's forces, or with respect to the plans or conduct of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any work or service undertaken for, or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any of his majesty's forces, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy."

Commanding officers are directed to promulgate the foregoing instructions and to see that they are fully explained to all ranks, and to give assistance to the accompanying.

No officer or other member of his majesty's forces should, in any circumstances, discuss with any person, or to any unauthorized person, information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy."

No officer or other member of his majesty's forces should, in any circumstances, discuss with any person, or to any unauthorized person, information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy."

majesty's forces should discuss any naval or military subjects in the presence of strangers.

"There is reason to know that there are enemy agents, male and female, at work in every grade of society, capable of speaking English fluently, and posing frequently as officers, sailors, soldiers, salesmen, or advertisers. Members of his majesty's forces should be constantly on their guard against such agents."

"Those on leave in the United Kingdom from the front or from the fleet should be particularly on their guard against enemy agents. These people frequently attempt to lure, by the acquaintance of officers and men (either by correspondence or gifts) with the intention of obtaining information as to their return to the United Kingdom, and so of extracting valuable information from them, or supplying misleading information to them in the interests of the enemy."

The war, however long it lasts, must be won. The victory is absolutely assured, and we must go on our best and utmost. Seeing, however, that ample food supplies are essential to success, it is wise to curtail the drainage of men to the extent of endangering the production of the Dominion's crops, and to see that the efforts against all attempts to end the war before the enemy is completely overthrown—Wellington, New Zealand.

Mrs. Peck—They've talked over 2,500 miles by wireless. I wonder if you could hear me that far away, Henry?

Henry (wistfully)—I wonder.

Food Scarc in Germany

Many Articles of Food Have Gone Too High in Price For Common People

Despite assertions in the Reichstag that the German food supply is ample, the press continues to give indications of the ever-increasing pinch of hunger. The Berliner Zeitung says:

"It is difficult to imagine that things could grow worse just now without some crowning disaster. The masses of the people are hungry all day long, many articles of food having reached a price wholly beyond the reach of the ordinary people. The children are underfed, pale, and wan looking, like faded flowers."

"The extent to which the fall in birthrate occupies the attention of the government was shown at the meeting of the People's Welfare association of Berlin, where a representative of the Prussian government's interior stated that the government was fully aware of the importance of the question."

"In the meantime we are informed that the military authorities have forbidden meetings convened to discuss the high cost of foodstuffs."

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist paper, makes a strong protest against the attitude of officials, who continue to "exhort the poor to economy."

"For the midday meal," it says, "one must not arrange matters according to high prices for food, but must select the cheapest foods. One must not eat red cabbage, if green cabbage is cheaper. You are not to stuff yourself with belly cuts of

pork, if it is cheaper to eat sour potatoes."

"Butter is scarce and dear. Cheaplard is not to be had. You are advised to hold over water in which sausages have been boiled, which is desired as an extraordinarily nutritious fluid, rich in fat. This fluid, with plain boiled potatoes, is enough for an entire meal."

"One must break the habit of eating bread, butter and sausage for supper. If more cabbage or sauerkraut is cooked for dinner than is required, what is left over warmed up and served with steaming, milk potatoes, tastes better than fresh-baked."

The official Wolf Bureau recently sent out manifestos urging the use of foodstuffs and the importance of avoiding wastefulness in the use of foodstuffs.

Commenting on this, the Post, the Conservative organ, says:

"It cannot be pointed out in language too strong that wastage at a time when we are fighting for our very existence is a crime against the fatherland."

Going North on Exploring Trip

Captain Joseph Bernier, the Canadian Arctic explorer, has announced that he will start next July on another two-year exploration trip in the frozen regions. Captain Bernier will sail on his own ship the Guide. Captain Bernier had made more than one attempt to reach the North Pole, on one occasion reaching 84 degrees north.

The man I marry must have common sense," she said blushing. "He won't," replied he bitterly.

Railroad Rend

The weekly dances are being well patronized and the Organ fund is growing all the time.

Everybody welcomed the mild spell and if it continues we will soon be working on the land.

The supper and sale of work given by the Ladies Aid on Tuesday evening was a grand success. The fine weather helped greatly in bringing out the crowd and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. A number of the town people came out for the evening.

The ladies raised between \$50.00 and \$55.00 during the evening from the supper and sale of work. The bachelors bought up most of the cakes and home cooking.

Several of the men in this district are working on the Orange Hall in Monitor.

Clarence Purdy was noticed driving a disc harrow during the week.

Tenders for stable are to be in by March 3rd.

Teacher will be engaged for first week in April if suitable accommodation can be found. Those living near the school should hurry up with same.

A new school district is proposed south east of the Sounding Lake School, joining up into the Kirriemuir District. Sounding Lake are going to give up a few sections to square off the new district and are applying for others to the N. and West in place of these. The remainder of the school section has been taken by the Connah Eros, for grazing.

Stonlelaw Union

Pries on articles now ordered by the Union. Wire 2 pt. Baker from \$3.70 to \$3.80 per spool. 4 pt Lyman and Waugh at from \$3.90 to \$4.00 per spool. Fence posts, split cedar at 10c each. Plow shares from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per share. Formaldehyde 20 cents per lb.

Please bring your orders at once to enable the Secretary to do his business promptly.

Thos Partridge, Sec.

Members don't forget that our meetings are held 2nd and 4th Friday in each month.

Any member requiring lumber bring in your orders as I have a few members inquiring for lumber and I want to see if I can get enough for a carload.

Broke His Leg

Word was received in this office on Wednesday that Geo. Banks had broken his leg, while leading a horse. George broke through the snow crust and fell forward.

Later bulletin:—It now transpires that it was George's artificial leg which met with the accident.

Kirriemuir

What about this fine weather the farmers around Kirri are all wearing a smile these days.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. J. W. Brockelsby is able to be around again.

Mr. Terrell is going to erect a dwelling in Kirri.

Mrs. B. Kent of Sask. is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs.

Lovell.

Mr. Marg Bagart was a visitor in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are back on the homestead again.

The carpenters are busy these fine days and you can hear their hammers ringing early every morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Spalding returned to town from a visit to Castor.

The school is progressing very favorable these days.

Too Much of a Good Thing

For the third time this winter the people have been disappointed in the Horse Sales which were to be held here in Monitor.

This sort of thing is getting past the joke stage and it is about time those responsible got next to themselves and put a stop to such antics.

It only makes it bad for others when they put on a sale and it makes it bad for the town. We cannot say who is responsible for the failure of these horses not being on hand and we are sorry to see such a thing happen here so often and we sincerely hope it is the last time as people will not turn out again after being fooled so often.

Farmers Come and Get Your Money.

H. MacCarron wishes to say that he was unable to get back from Calgary in time to buy the hogs which he was to ship on Wednesday. He expected these hogs would be here when he got off the train that day but was surprised to hear that they had been sold for 7½c.

He had guaranteed the farmers 8c for these hogs and if they will call on him with their weight tickets he will pay the difference of ½ a cent per lb. to them, as he wants to stand by what he had guaranteed.

HONOR ROLL OF MONITOR VOLUNTEERS

Names of those who enlisted from this district:

Walter Purdy
Fred Herity
Walt Beatson
R. Clark
A. J. Connah
A. E. Bennett
R. J. Harrison
Jas. A. McCulloch
Carl Goodman
Jack McTavish
J. O. Beesley
Alex Smith
John Osborne
Claude (Pat) Stewart
Gilbert Ryckman
Wallace Willey
Ivan Fisher
J. Gillespie
Marion Smith
Jack Cross
Andy McNair
Martin Plumb

If any names have been left out please notify the News.

E. C. Melvin & Son

Plasters, Brick Layers,
Paper Hanging and Painting

MONITOR : : ALTA.

New York, Feb. 21.—William Jennings Bryan, who made the nomination of Woodrow Wilson possible at Baltimore; will in all human probability, oppose the renomination of the president at the Democratic national convention next June.

Kirriemuir Livery Stable

Robbins & Peavoy, Props.

Good Teams and Courteous Drivers.

Best attention paid to the Commercial Trade.

Kirriemuir, : Alta.

Auction Sale

—AT—
CONSORT

Saturday, Feb. 26

At 12.30 sharp

Live Stock & Furniture

I will sell for one hour from the front door of Foster Hardware Store prior to the Stock Sale, consisting of all kinds of Brand New FURNITURE.

10 Head of Horses
3 to 8 yrs. old, wt. 1100 to 1400 lbs.

20 Head of Cattle
Some good Milch Cows

TERMS CASH

J. R. WHITNEY : Auctioneer

Canadian Pacific Rly.

Arrange Now to
Bring Out Your
Old Country
Folks
Special Through
Rates

Apply to—

Station Agent

Last West Lumber Co.

Just Arrived

Carload of

Willow Posts

R. N. Lay, Manager

Red Cross Day

Tues. Feb. 29th

10 Per Cent. of our Cash Sales on the above date will be given to the Red Cross Society.

BUY

One bag of Our Best Flour and you contribute 35c to the Red Cross Society

BUY

One Ton of Black Diamond Coal and you contribute 65c to the Red Cross Society.

BUY

This is the day to put in your stock.

J. A. Hayes & Sons'

IMPLEMENTS : COAL : FLOUR

OUR MOTTO:—A square deal for a round dollar.

Pioneer Livery and Feed Stable

The Best Livery and Feed Stable
in the Village

Draying of all classes done at
Moderate Prices.

Mack MacDonald, : : Prop.

Johnson Brother's Billiard Parlor

A nice quiet place to
spend a pleasant hour.

Main St. : : Monitor

SAGS THE FUTURE OF THE GERMAN FEELS THE MACHINE

THE TALK ABOUT PEACE AND WHAT IT MEANS

The Future of the World for a Century to Come is Just as Much at Stake in Settling the Terms of Peace as It is in Winning the War

The appeals for peace from neutral countries, obviously inspired by German-Americans, German-Swiss or other hyphenated patriots, is an unmistakable sign that Germany feels her force is on the decline. That being so, it follows naturally that the sooner she makes, or tries to make, peace, the better her chances of bagging the prize will be. On the other hand, the entente powers are just as anxious for peace as Germany, but it must be peace on their terms. If the enemy is not ready to accept these terms, the war will continue until the subject of peace terms is therefore, of interest just now, is to glance first at the terms Germany anticipated in case of when she was in the midst of her deliberate preparations for the war.

They were published about seven years ago in a French magazine in the form of a signed interview with a prominent German official, whose name was withheld for obvious reasons. The German stated that his countrymen had calculated the cost of defeat on the following basis:

The surrender of Metz and Lorraine to France.

The neutralization of Alsace.

The return of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark.

An indemnity of \$400,000,000 to France.

The cession of the Kameruns and Togland to France.

The cession of German East and Southwest Africa to England.

The return of Heligoland to England.

The transfer of six German ironclads and twelve German cruisers to England.

An indemnity of \$600,000 to Russia.

Boundary rectifications in favor of Russia.

It may not be interesting to glance at the terms of peace in the event of a German victory. They were published shortly after the outbreak of the war, and it was surely later than the "series" of "inconveniences" to which the allies had put poor offensive Germany, they would probably be made much more exacting when the time came to formulate them officially. The reader will notice the difference between the terms of peace in the event of a German victory and the following represent the demands of a victorious Germany:

The cession of all German overseas empire, amounting to 4,397,826 square miles, with a population of approximately 65,000,000.

The cession of north-eastern France, which includes some of the richest iron districts in Central Europe, and has numerous blast furnaces and iron works.

The demolition of all French forts on that frontier.

The reduction of the French army to 200,000 (from three million).

The signing of a treaty of commerce on terms to be dictated by Germany.

The payment of an indemnity of \$4,000,000,000, Germany to practically occupy the country until two-thirds had been paid in gold.

France to abandon Britain and Russia and sign an alliance with Germany for a period of 25 years.

Those are only the terms to be demanded from France according to Professor Hans Enderud, who was occupied by German troops and the British overseas dominions were to be taken over. The indemnity was absorbed, together with her Congo territory in Africa. Poland was to be re-established as a part of Austria. The Russian Baltic provinces were to be given up to Germany.

The German idea of war is not self-defence, but the conquest of the world. He remained silent, practically all the time he was being taken about the priceless treasures of the museum or the royal palaces or art galleries. The historical associations of the venerable Tower of London left him unmoved. The exquisite taste that creeps about the river during the long English twilight had no interest for him. But when he had seen everything, he roused himself from a fit of abstraction and murmured ecstatically: "Wass fur plunder!" ("What a place to plunder!")

That, however, by the way. It may be well by way of conclusion to consider the terms of peace which the victorious entente powers will demand from the beaten Germany and their allies. The first step will be the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Poland, with an indemnity sufficient to cover the cost of the countries and to take care of their ruined industries for at least twenty years to come. The indemnity must be readjusted to satisfy every legitimate national aspiration of those who have the misfortune to be her neighbors. Germany must be separated from France by her natural boundary line of the Rhine, and from Russia by an armistice line of Poland. The menace of the German fleet must be destroyed. The markets of the entente powers must be closed to the German empire until they have purged themselves of their uncleanness, and especially until they have flung to the winds their and their guilty advisers from power. German immigration into the overseas portions of the entente empires must

be strictly regulated, if not prohibited altogether, for an indefinite period. The Balkan kingdoms must be reconstituted, as far as practicable, in accordance with nationalist principles, and also taking into account the attitude of its various peoples towards this war for civilization. Italy must receive special consideration, both in the north, where there are large numbers of her sons under Austrian rule, and in Albania. Turkey will have to be thrown right out of Europe, Russia, in that case, would probably obtain Constantinople in addition to territorial compensation in East Prussia and elsewhere, upon which will be found satisfaction in the retention of Kiao Chau, and possibly some other portions of the German overseas empire.

The indemnity question will no doubt receive special consideration. Germany has crippled herself terribly in her mad adventure, but the allies must think of justice, before mercy, and in this connection any nonsense from the pacifist crank who overwhelmed immediately by the whole force of public opinion. The future of the world for a century to come is just as much at stake in settling the terms of peace as in winning the war. There is just one other point worth mentioning, and that is that the allies should, and probably will, refuse to recognize the Kaiser or the government or the military or the navy, but to be responsible for the war. The German people will have to bear the terrible cost of it, and the allies should treat with them direct through their parliament.

DOMINION DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE REPORT

It is doubtful if any subject, excepting only the war itself, at this juncture in the world's history is commanding more attention than the subject of the dairy and cold storage is intimately allied. Therefore, the report of the dairy and cold storage commissioner for the Dominion, Mr. J. A. Riddick, recently issued, and which can be had on application to the publisher, the Dominion, at Ottawa, will doubtless be received with more than ordinary attention. Mr. Riddick, briefly records his experience on a visit to Europe as Canadian government delegate to the fourth International Dairy Congress held in June, 1914, at Berne, Switzerland. Returning via England, he found that the favorable conditions of living even a better price than that of New Zealand, where special and unregulated export are being made to capture the British trade in dairy products, and where the cheese factories have recently greatly increased their output. Mr. Riddick testifies, has become the standard for all imports. He found that the Canadian dairy industry in Shropshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire, and was surprised at its extent.

An interesting account is given in the report of the extensive marketing facilities and of the operations of the Pinch and Brome dairy stations. The report also deals with the dairy herd records, excess of water in butter, inspection of weighing butter, and the activities of the Pre-cooling and Experimental Fruit Storage warehouse, at Grimsby, Ont., cold storage progress, publications and international exhibitions. The appendix covering ninety-six pages, and divided into twelve sections, deals historically with the "twenty-five years" life work of the assistant dairy commissioner, Mr. J. C. Chapais, with the work of the chief of the Canadian division, in connection with which a quantity of valuable information is furnished regarding the needs and methods of the British and French markets with tables of prices of every variety of farm and garden produce and stock at each month in the year, and with dairy herd records and tests in different provinces. Reports in full are also furnished as parts of the appendix, the Canadian division, of the chief inspector of dairy products, of the fruit, cold storage and transportation investigations, and of the inspector of weighing of butter and cheese, the whole concluding with statistics of the total Canadian exports of cheese, butter, and milk, and cheese for the last 35 years, for the last seven years of the Canadian export of cheese, butter, and milk, and for the last 11 years of the total export of cheese and butter by all countries.

There is no real substitute which Germany has uncovered for the necessities of war and of life. She has learned to go without. "If we cannot drive as fast with the substitute rubber tires, we simply drive with the same," but get there just the same. The present German substitute for meat is less bread. The substitute for bread is milk. The substitute for milk is the same. Will they get there just the same? New York Post.

CANADA CAN BUILD HUGE RUSSIAN TRADE

Dr. J. D. Prince Urges Efficient Means in Getting After It

Dr. J. D. Prince, professor of Slavonic languages at Columbia University, New York, speaking at a luncheon of the Canadian Club at Montreal, impressed upon the club the importance of cultivating more extensive trade relations with Russia during the war, so that after the war was over the Dominion might bear its share in permanently ousting the Germans from Russian trade. There was a very large attendance and much interest was aroused by Dr. Prince's explanation of Russia's advance during the past few years and the opportunities that are opening up for extended trade.

He pointed out that before the war practically all Russia's foreign trade was handled by the Germans. This huge trade would be taken over by Canada, in part at least, if it adopted the same efficient means of getting after it, such as working through trade agents, and especially training men at the universities and in business ways so that they would be able to understand Russian conditions, not only to speak the language. This latter, Dr. Prince emphasized, was a prime factor in the success of the establishment of work along these lines in at least two Canadian universities, one in the east and one in the west.

Testing Seed Grain

Many Samples of Oats and Barley Show Signs of Frost Damage and Are Unfit For Seed

Germination tests made on oats, wheat and barley which fell at the Dominion seed laboratory, at Calgary, show that there are considerable quantities of seed that are unfit for sowing, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, which are unfit for seed. The average percentage germination for Alberta oats is 68 per cent, and none of the samples of Alberta oats received have germinated up to the standard which is 85 per cent. Good seed oats should give a preliminary count of 85 per cent, to 90 per cent, and a final (14-day) count of 90 per cent, to 95 per cent of yield.

Samples of oats received from Saskatchewan are somewhat better. The average preliminary count is 50 per cent, and the average final count is 86 per cent. Many samples show evidence of frost injury, these always giving low counts. The highest of these in the preliminary and final counts. Alberta barley has also given low germination percentages. The average preliminary count is 53 per cent, and the average final (14-day) count is 70 per cent. These figures are very low, and indicate that considerable proportions of Alberta oats and barley and Saskatchewan oats are unfit for seed purposes.

As one of the first essentials for a good crop of any kind is good seed, it is important that the seed be tested with strong germination energy and a high percentage of germinable seeds. The preliminary count, or germination energy of a sample is indicated by the percentage of seeds which germinate during the first four or five days of the test. The preliminary count, therefore, is an index of the germination energy. If, for example, the preliminary count on a sample of oats is 25 per cent, the germination energy of the sample is very low, but if the preliminary count is 90 per cent, the germination energy is strong. Two samples may vary as widely as this in the preliminary count, but may give the same percentage of vital seeds—in which case the final counts would be satisfactory. The final counts were considered in the other samples would be thought to be as good as the other, while in reality one is good seed and the other undesirable for use as seed. The sample with a high preliminary count is the one that is most weather conditions at the time of seeding very much better than the other. It will give a more even stand on the field and a crop which will in all probability ripen somewhat earlier.

Farmers should satisfy themselves before seeding time next spring that their seed grain is of the best quality. This can only be done by a germination test, conducted either at home or at the Dominion seed laboratory in Calgary. Samples up to 500 lbs. may be tested at the seed laboratory free of charge for any individual or company in one year. Above this number 25 cents per test is charged.

Samples from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have been received at the Dominion seed laboratory, Box 1684, Calgary, Alberta, and postage paid by the sender. It is unnecessary to stamp the samples. For wheat, oats, barley and seed of similar size, about half a bushel will be sufficient. For flax, red clover, timothy, etc., half this quantity is sufficient. If more than one sample of the same kind of seed is sent for test they should bear some distinguishing mark or number.

Forced Farm Production

France intends to see that the nation's agricultural production is brought up to the standard during the war and a bill is being introduced compelling the owners of uncultivated land to bring it into production. After notice which will be given by registered letter.

GOING FOR THE COMFORT AND HEALTH OF THE ALLIED TROOPS

GOOD SHOWING OF COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT

Three Good Meals a Day Provided for the British Troops, and Plenty of Warm Clothing Helps to Make Conditions in the Trenches as Favorable as Possible

Movies Making Strong Appeal at Base Camps

Military "V" Provides Entertainment in Many Strange Theatres

Providing entertainment for Canadian soldiers near the trenches in an old barn at night, without heat or light, is one of the interesting experiences of a Y.M.C.A. officer, as related in a letter just received from France. "Recently a colonel sent in a request for a night's entertainment for his men, but added that it might be wise to send someone in advance to view his accommodations, as all he had was an old barn," he writes. "We found the officers and all the men assembled in the old barn, and although without heat or light, we had a merry evening. The piles of last year's straw served as desirable seats for a large number, while the overhead beams were crowded with those who wanted uninterrupted views. The curtain was suspended among the cowbells and the pathoscope machine mounted on a couple of bulby beef boxes, while the gramophone was played by a small table borrowed from a farm house."

"No audience at a famous theatre could have enjoyed the evening better than those who clung to the gramophone played pieces they knew they all joined in, and several times during the evening they envined themselves with selections that were not known when the first division left Canada. Eight rolls of films were shown, and when at the close of the evening the colonel called for cheers for the Y.M.C.A., they made the rafters ring, and an officer from the column, who accompanied me, said, 'The Y. sure has a place in the hearts of those men.'"

"Five nights a week are spent in this way, and so far the column have loaned me a car so that these pages can be read. The average eight miles from the central Y."

"Recently I asked an officer from the column, who had been through one of these trips and operate the machine, which he gladly did. At the close of the evening he said: 'Do you know, the last time I was in the Y, they put me out for using bad language, and there I've run through six films and haven't sworn once.'"

FIRE SPREADING IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL BEDS

Blaze Started Sixty Years Ago Has Burned Through Immense Concrete Wall

The famous anthracite mine, which has been raging now for more than sixty years, and which started at Summit Hill, Penn., near the spot where Philip Ginter discovered anthracite coal in 1871, has burned through the immense concrete wall which the Lehigh Valley Coal Company sank in front of it deep down into the earth several years ago, at a cost of more than a million dollars. It is now threatening the mammoth vein in the Panther Creek valley, the largest and richest vein of anthracite in the world.

The wall, which was sunk into the ground to a depth of 100 feet, was fifteen feet thick, of solid concrete, and experts believed that the subterranean fire would never eat through it, but that it would prevent the progress of the earth and eventually extinguish it. The fact that the flames have eaten through this huge barrier has caused grave fears among the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation officials, who are now putting forth every possible effort to prevent the fire getting into the vast beds of anthracite in the vicinity.

A large force of men are at work drilling holes deep into the earth, and into these openings water and slush is being poured directly on the subterranean fire, in the hope of preventing a rapid spread, if impossible to extinguish it.

Already this fire has destroyed millions of dollars' worth of coal, while the sixty-year fight to extinguish it has cost enormous sums.

Caserta Was Spy in Canada

That Caserta, the emissary of Von Papen of the German embassy at Washington, was in Canada, acting as a spy, is a fact known to the Dominion police. He was here prior to the war and for a few weeks after the outbreak.

At that time Caserta was not known to be in the employ of the Germans, but subsequently he was exposed in a different part of the country. Before he could be apprehended, however, he escaped, and has not returned.

The police are not aware of any depredations he committed, apart from acting as a spy and endeavoring to obtain information of possible advantage to the enemy.

The famous detective gasped as he arrived at the scene of the crime. "Heavens," said he, as he looked at the window through which the thief had escaped, "he is more cautious than I had expected! It's broken on both sides."

As most people know, there has never been a war, in which the British commissariat department has made as good a showing as in this one.

Although the food supplies are taken from the British, our troops always have their meals prepared for them—three times a day, good wholesome food in abundance.

The rations are carefully chosen to support the constitution, and to avoid any possible stomachic complications. In this respect all the doctors agree the feeding of the men has been splendidly effective.

There have been other troubles, of course. Last year there were hardships which were inevitable, especially in the French lines, and yet the cases of illness due to the weather conditions and the discomforts of the trenches were negligible. This year the French High Command has taken every advantage of the experience they gained during the last winter campaign.

The French troops are better fed than the Germans. On the other side of the iron wall built across Europe, the Germans in the first line are given only one meal a day, and have to be contented at night with the coffee served out to them, or else with such provisions as they have been able to buy for themselves.

The French commissariat has never failed to provide the front line with two good meals a day, and when the temperature requires it, hot drinks—tea, coffee and fixed measures of alcohol—will be served out regularly.

Excellent service is being rendered by the culinary roulettes (those drawn camp kitchens), which are attached to all the army corps at the front, and a light railway (two-foot gauge) has been constructed to link up the distributing centres with the various rail-heads.

The troops have been well provided with warm clothing, and wherever necessary they have received new uniforms. Special attention has been given to the soldiers' feet. The smallest units now have their cobbler's shops, and at the present moment the marching boots and puttees are being distributed liberally. For the trenches waders have been supplied, and the men's feet are being kept dry by the use of the ordinary wooden salet, farm underclothing of all kinds, and the clothing of all kinds, and the leather provided by the state and more than one private organization.

The most radical reforms that the French and British troops have adopted, however, is in the direction of making the trenches as comfortable and healthy as possible.

A great feature of these improvised barracks is the stove, the place of which in the front trenches is taken by the charcoal burner. Coal may be short, but in the firing line there is no scarcity of wood. For the same reason, the use of acetone is both cheap and effective.

The German newspapers talk at great length of the arrangements made by their rulers to enable their soldiers to keep themselves clean, although, as a matter of fact, the German soldier is extremely dirty. In the French army, the British soldier shows how well the high command point of view is being carried out, taken to ensure a good supply of drinking water, even in places like the Champagne, where in times of peace good water was extremely scarce.

All the men have received from the military doctors a series of short instructions to enable them to prevent themselves from being frost bitten. A very large number of men are working on the roads, which are now, it is certain, better kept in the zone of the armies than those near Paris. Mechanical transport is being used as far as possible, even quiet in the firing line, in order to spare the men all physical exertion which can be avoided.

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SOLDIERS MAY HELP WITH THE SEEDING

Men training for overseas service will be allowed to take part in the spring seeding throughout the Dominion. A short time ago E. N. Lewis, P.C., called attention to the fact that it would be desirable for Canada to plant as large an acreage as possible this year, so that there would be grown and garnered for the benefit of Canada, of Britain and of her allies.

General Hughes has been issuing orders through the divisional commanders that men in units throughout the country may obtain leave of absence from their units, and in the spring for a sufficient length of time to enable them to plant the seed for the crop of next year.

In doing this, General Hughes is following the precedent set last summer, when the soldiers in training were allowed to help in the harvest.

General Local News of The Town and District

**Readers Can Make This Column
More Interesting By Informing
The Editor of Events Occur-
ing Hereabouts**

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Christensen a daughter.

Martin Plumb returned from Edmonton on Wednesday.

W. J. McLean, School Inspector was here during the week.

Dance in the Orange Hall tonight.

Emil Radol returned from Castor on Wednesday.

Geo. Ford made a business trip to Sedalia on Sunday.

Butch is busy these days putting up ice.

Miss A. McKay left on Wednesday for El Crito Ranch near Wilhelmina.

Wm. Gehrke arrived home on Monday after a month's visit in Calgary.

Elsie English spent several days in Kerrobert visiting with relatives.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Miss A. Martin on Wednesday afternoon.

Oscar Johnson attended the lady bachelors dance in Consort on Tuesday night.

O. E. Skoghaim left on Monday to visit his brother in Harbist.

Mr. Gehrke of Stettler is visiting his son W. M. Gehrke this week.

Mrs. E. T. Stewart who has been visiting relatives in Daysland, returned home on Thursday.

Leap Year Limit

To the Editor

Last week a dance was given at the home of a prosperous farmer, a few miles north of this city. The neighbors accepted invitations sent out and enjoyed a pleasant evening. Music was supplied by host and relations. The high class orchestra consisted of two violins, a \$5.00 organ and guitar in (reserve) in case of (break down). Towards early hours of morning the majority of neighbors went home. Those that stayed were given a surprise when the host past the hat around to help pay for his organ.

This farmer had a first class crop and extra good threshing run.

Violin strings have advanced in price also gasoline.

No charge was made for torment rendered by those present.

Signed
Subscriber.

Sounding Lake

Albert Deacon left on Thursday for Coronation, where he will enlist in 151st Battalion.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Deacon gave a farewell supper on Monday night in honor of their son. Albert who is enlisting.

It will pay the farmers in this district to read this column and attend the sales advertised below.



Auction Sales

—BY—

B. R. Cramer, Auctioneer

N. R. Rogers

Tuesday, March the 7th
Sec. 24-34-4; 7 miles South East of Monitor, 2 miles S. W. of Pemukan
Horses, Cattle, Machinery, Etc.

Huston & Walker

Saturday, March the 11th
At Monitor

26 Head of Cows and Heifers

Frank Colligny

Friday, March the 10th
N. E. Qtr. 15-35-4, 5 Miles N. E. of Monitor

High Class Furniture, Machinery, Mules, Etc.

Auction Sale

W. W. Wilson will hold his Annual Sale of

50 Head HORSES

AT HIS FARM

7 Miles South of Veteran

S. 9-34-8, w. 4th

—ON—

Wed., March 8th

These horses consist of the nicest bunch of young mares and geldings that I have had the pleasure to offer for sale in this country; raised them all myself and they are bred from imported Clydesdale stallions, and the mares have been bred to same and most of them look to be in foal. Ages from 3 to 7 years, weight 1200 to 1500 lbs, more mares than Geldings.

12 in. Gang Plow, good as new.

TERMS

All these horses will be sold on the following terms: Time will be given until the 1st November, 1916, on approved joint chattel security, or 10 per cent. off for cash. Parties from a distance bring bank reference.

Sale to start 12 o'clock. Free Lunch.

Rigs will meet train at Veteran on morning of sale.

W. W. Wilson,

Owner

R. W. Watson

Auctioneer

Monitor Barber Shop

Sam English, Tonsorial Artist
Monitor Alta.

B. R. Cramer
Building Contractor
Monitor Alta.

J. Hanson

**Contractor
and Builder**

Plans and Specifications
Furnished.

All Work Guaranteed.

MONITOR : ALTA.

Monitor Laundry

**First Class Work
Guaranteed**

Sam Lee : Prop.

The Monitor Cash Hardware

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
Furniture, Farm Machinery.

Massey-Harris Machinery

Now is the time to order that Drill. We would ask anyone needing repairs in the Massey-Harris line to give me their orders now and save the delay if left until the last minute.

Furniture

Paints, Oils

Wagons

Buggies

Sleighs

Building Paper and Wall Paper of All Kinds.

I can save you money on
Graniteware.

Walk a Block and Save Money

W. H. Olson, Prop.
Agent for Govt. Telephone

March 3

Spring Needs for the Farmer

Bolts for Repairs---Don't Delay This

Clevises, Chains, Hooks, Wrenches

Files, Rivets, Punches, Snaps

Rope, Hammers, Chizels, Saws

Grease Cups, Hard Oil, Axle Greases

Machine Oil, Oil cans, Pulleys

Repair Links. Split Keys

Cockeyes, Hame Staples, Trace

Chains, Tie Out Chains, Pins.

Paint the Machinery, it is cheap insurance.

We Sell

The John Deere Machinery

Place Your Orders Now to be sure of early delivery.

L. R. Beebe Hardware Co.

If You Can't Fight You

Can Pay

ARE YOU one of those who at this Crisis are neither Fighting nor Paying?

Your Loyal Talk Won't Beat Germany.

"FIGHT or PAY"

Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund

?